

XXI. *Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Phytophaga.* By JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S.

[Read 5th August, 1865.]

*List of new Species.*

- Scelodonta Murrayi.*  
*Colasposoma ignicolle.*  
*fulvicorne.*  
*viridicencum.*  
*viridivittatum.*  
*Podontia scaphoides.*  
*maculatissima.*  
*Mouhoti.*  
*Blepharida Chiliensis.*  
*Notozona histrionica.*  
*flavipustulata.*  
*Batesii.*  
*Adorium tarsatum.*  
*sordidum.*  
*Hylaspes* (n. g.) *longicornis.*  
*Buphonida* (n. g.) *evanida.*  
*Agetocera lobicornis.*  
*Hopii.*  
*Cœlomera Batesii.*  
*ornata.*  
*Cinxia.*

Fam. EUMOLPIDÆ.

Genus SCELODONTA, Westw.

*Scelodonta Murrayi.*

Subelongata, subcylindrica, viridi-ænea, nitida, supra rugosopunctata; thorace transversim elevato-strigoso; elytris tuberculatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Bright metallic green. Head coarsely rugose, epistome produced at its apex into two ill-defined obtuse teeth, front flattened, impressed in the middle with a longitudinal groove, orbital

grooves strongly marked; eyes entire, prominent; antennæ scarcely more than half the length of the body, slender, their outer half black, five outer joints slightly thickened. Thorax rather longer than broad, sides rounded, notched at the base, slightly converging from just behind their middle to the apex, lateral border narrowly margined, finely crenulate; upper surface closely covered with numerous short transverse raised striæ. Elytra coarsely rugose-punctate, each with eight or nine longitudinal rows of tubercles, the rows absent from the basal portion of the inner disc near the suture, and from the transverse portion of the elytron immediately below the basilar space; towards the apex of the elytron the tubercles form short longitudinal costæ. Thighs armed beneath with a short acute spine.

Genus COLASPOSOMA, Laporte.

*Colasposoma igneicolle.*

Late oblongum, convexum, viridi-æneum; tarsis antennisque (his basi fulvâ exceptis) piceis; thorace aureo; elytris læte metallico-cæruleis, margine laterali suturâque viridi-æneis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Siam.

Head punctured, impressed between the upper portion of the eyes with an ill-defined semicircular groove; labrum and a space on the inner orbit aureous, a small patch at the base of either antenna bright metallic blue; antennæ nearly equal to the body in length, slender, filiform, four lower joints obscure fulvous, stained on their upper surface with piceous, basal joint stained above with a fusco-æneous patch. Thorax at the base nearly three times as broad as long; sides rounded at the base, obliquely converging and slightly rounded from behind their middle to the apex, lateral margin reflexed; upper surface deeply but not very closely punctured. Scutellum semiovalate, igneo-æneous. Elytra nearly four times the length of the thorax, sides parallel, apex broadly rounded; above convex, transversely depressed below the basilar space, deeply but not coarsely punctured, the punctures arranged in ill-defined longitudinal striæ; on the outer disc in front are numerous coarse strongly-raised irregular transverse rugæ; on the hinder portion of the outer disc, as well as near the suture, are a number of elevated longitudinal costæ.

*Colasposoma fulvicorne.*

Late ovatum, convexum, subtus cæruleo- aut violaceo-æneum, supra viridi-æneum; antennis pallide fulvis, articulis duobus

ultimis apice piceis; capite thoraceque subremote punctatis; elytris fortiter subseriatim punctatis, antice rude transversim rugulosis, postice ad apicem longitudinaliter costatis.

Var. A. Corpore subtus nigro-piceo, supra cupreo.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Siam.

Head subremotely punctured, front impressed with a broad longitudinal groove; epistome triangular, its apex obsolete; labrum obscure fulvous. Thorax at the base nearly three times as broad as long; basal margin truncate and slightly oblique on either side, medial lobe nearly obsolete, its apex broadly obtuse; sides converging and slightly rounded from base to apex; upper surface smooth, subremotely punctured. Elytra each slightly excavated in the middle below the basilar space, coarsely punctured, interspaces raised into coarse irregular transverse reticulations; towards the apex of the elytra they form broad longitudinal costæ, which are most distinct near the suture and outer margin.

*Colasposoma viridiæneum*.

Anguste oblongo-ovatum, convexum, viridi-æneum; tarsis antennisque piceis, his basi fulvis; capite thoraceque fortiter et crebre punctatis, illo plano, utrinque intra insertionem antennarum longitudinaliter elevato, hoc ante apicem transversim costato; elytris fortiter punctatis, crebre transversim elevato-reticulatis.

Long.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Hab. Siam (Laos).

Bright metallic green, breast and abdomen rather more obscure than the rest of the body. Head closely and coarsely punctured, subrugose; face depressed and flattened between the eyes, the lateral margin of the depressed portion thickened and forming a raised longitudinal edge close to the insertion of each antenna, sutural lines between the epistome and face entirely obsolete; labrum and palpi pale fulvous. Thorax more than three times as broad as long, basal margin truncate on either side, medial lobe distinctly produced; sides rounded, converging in front; upper surface closely and deeply punctured, immediately behind the apical border is a narrow transverse distinctly raised line, which extends about one-fourth part across the thorax.

*Colasposoma viridivittatum.*

Late ovatum, convexum, obscure cupreo-piceum, supra aureo-cupreum; antennis fulvis, articulis quinque ultimis apice infuscatis; capite thoraceque crebre punctatis, illo facie inferiori, hoc limbo viridi-æneis; elytris fortiter subcrebre punctatis, extus ad latera transversim elevato-rugulosis, limbo angusto (basi prætermisâ) vittâque latâ à basi fere ad apicem extensâ viridi-æneis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Banks of the Niger.

Face excavated between the eyes, the extreme vertex, together with the lower two-thirds of the epistome, metallic green; labrum fulvous, the whole surface of the head closely covered with oblong punctures, epistome obliquely strigose. Thorax at its base nearly three times as broad as long, sides rounded and narrowed from base to apex, anterior and posterior angles acute; upper surface closely covered with somewhat oblong punctures, the centre of the disc rather less closely punctured. Elytra more deeply but less closely punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in ill-defined longitudinal striæ; the surface below the basilar space not depressed.

## Fam. GALLERUCIDÆ.

## Sub-fam. HALTICINÆ.

## Genus PODONTIA, Dalm.

*Podontia scaphoides.*

Elongato-ovata, postice paullo attenuata, convexa, fulvo-fusca, nitida; antennis extrorsum, pectore, femorum apice tibiisque piceis; thorace ante medium utrinque flexuoso-impreso, basi breviter bisulcato; elytris obscure fusco-fulvis, flavo-irroratis, fortiter punctato-striatis, striis apicem versus leviter sulcatis, punctis piceis.

Long. 4—4½ lin.

Hab. Northern China.

Antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, four lower joints flavous, the rest piceous. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, sides straight and parallel, converging in front, anterior angles produced into a short slightly recurved tubercle; upper surface smooth, the anterior impressions strongly incurved, their apices almost confluent; from about the middle of their outer

edge a single row of punctures extends halfway to the lateral margin; on each side just within the outer border are two distinct foveæ; in the middle, immediately in front of the basal margin, is a third, less defined; the general surface of the disc finely but subremotely punctured. Elytra narrowly ovate, narrowed towards their apex, strongly punctate-striate, the striæ lightly sulcate toward their apex, where also their interspaces become obsoletely convex; near the apex of each elytron is a large moderately deep depression; the small flavous spots are scattered irregularly over the whole surface of the elytra.

*Podontia maculatissima.*

Elongata, convexa, fulvo-picea, nitida; antennis (basi exceptâ) nigris; thorace ante medium utrinque oblique impresso, basi longitudinaliter bisulcato; elytris pallide castaneis, basi et ad latera nigris, fortiter punctato-striatis, striis (præsertim ad apicem) sulcatis, interspatiis convexiusculis, pustulis flavis numerosis seriatim dispositis ornatis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Port Essington, Australia.

Thorax twice as broad as long, sides subparallel, sinuate behind their middle, slightly produced just beyond the latter, thence quickly converging to their apex, anterior angles tuberculate; basal margin sinuate on either side, medial lobe slightly produced; upper surface smooth; on either side in front is an oblique groove, which commences at a little distance within the anterior angle and terminates just below the middle of the thorax; from its outer edge a transverse branch is given off which passes almost directly outwards to about the middle of the lateral margin, its surface being impressed with a single row of deep punctures; on either side at the base is a short longitudinal sulcus, external to which, between it and the outer border, is a deep fovea; the whole surface of the disc is free from punctures, with the exception of a broad semicircular space on its hinder portion, which is impressed with large deep punctures. Elytra narrowly ovate, slightly narrowed posteriorly, sides nearly parallel, each elytron impressed with eleven rows of deep punctures, the first row short; the punctures are regularly placed in a single line on each stria; the striæ (the middle of the basal portion of the disc excepted) sulcate.

*Podontia Mouhoti.*

Elongata, convexa, castanea, nitida; antennis elytrisque flavis, his piceo-marmoratis, fortiter punctato-striatis, striis apicem

versus sulcatis, punctis piceis; thorace basi longitudinaliter bisulcato, antice utrinque flexuoso-impresso.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Mountains of Laos, Siam; collected by the late M. Mouhot.

Very similar in form, sculpture and coloration to *P. maculatissima*; narrower than that insect, and the pattern on the elytra differently arranged. Antennæ flavous, rather more than half the length of the body. Thorax narrower than in *P. maculatissima*, the two anterior grooves more strongly flexuose, and the branch which they send from the middle of their outer edge shorter and not reaching more than halfway to the lateral border; on either side at the base, placed just within the short longitudinal groove, is a large patch of coarse deeply impressed punctures. The elytra are punctured in a similar manner to the preceding insect, the striæ are, however, not impressed on the anterior half of the surface, but are more deeply sulcate on the hinder portion, the interspaces (plane in front) becoming strongly convex behind; the castaneous markings are chiefly congregated in masses, which form three large ill-defined transverse patches, placed longitudinally down the middle of the back.

#### Genus BLEPHARIDA, Chev.

##### *Blepharida Chiliensis.*

Anguste ovata, valde convexa, pallide rufo-fusca, nitida; capite thoraceque fulvis; antennis (basi exceptâ) nigris; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis piceis, striis (præsertim ad apicem) sulcatis, vittâ submarginali irregulari latâ maculisque numerosis disci albidis.

Long. 3½ lin.

Hab. Chili.

Antennæ moderately robust, half the length of the body, four lower joints obscure fulvous, stained above with piceous, the rest black; face coarsely but not closely punctured, vertex nearly impunctate. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, sides obtusely rounded, converging in front, anterior angles produced into an obtuse tubercle, hinder angles rounded, nearly obsolete; upper surface irregularly punctured. Elytra impressed each with eleven regular rows of deep piceous punctures, the first row short; rows distinctly but slightly sulcate on the sides and towards the apex of the elytron, interspaces flat, obsoletely convex towards their apex; each elytron covered with a number of small irregular

very pale yellowish-white spots; in addition, near the outer border, is a broad irregularly-defined submarginal stripe of the same colour; this stripe, commencing at the humeral angle, continues entire for two-thirds of the length of the elytron, it then becomes gradually broken up and lost in the general colouring of the surface. Four hinder tibiæ armed each with a short stout obtuse tooth.

Genus NOTOZONA, Clark.

*Notozona histrionica*.

Anguste ovata, valde convexa, corallina, nitida; antennis extorsum scutelloque nigris; antennarum basi elytrisque flavis, his regulariter punctato-striatis; margine laterali, suturâ ad apicem, maculis magnis tribus (duabus infra basin, unâ ante apicem), fasciâque latâ centrali utrinque abbreviatâ, nigris; femoribus posticis subtus unispinosis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Mexico.

Antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, five upper joints black, the basal one fulvous, the remaining joints, together with the base and apex of the seventh, yellow. Thorax three times as broad as long, sides slightly rounded and converging from base to apex, anterior angles produced into a slightly recurved subacute tubercle; hinder angles distinct, obtuse; basal margin sinuate on either side near the middle portion, which is obtusely lobed; upper surface faintly excavated within the lateral border; the base impressed on either side with an indistinct fovea; on the hinder disc, just in front of the base, is also a small shallow depression; surface minutely but not closely punctured; on the middle of the thorax is a single semi-circular row of larger punctures, which, commencing on either side on the apical border, extends backwards two-thirds across the disc. Elytra impressed each with eleven rows of distinct punctures, placed in a single regular line on each row, the first row short, interspaces smooth, impunctate, very faintly convex, the extreme lateral margin, together with the hinder half of the suture, narrowly edged with black; at the apex of the lateral border, as also on the suture, a very narrow line of rufous is interposed between the black colour and the edge of the elytron, so that the black line becomes submarginal; on each elytron are three large black patches and a broad transverse band of the same colour; this band, which is placed across the middle, is abbreviated on both the extreme sutural and lateral borders; of the patches



two are parallel, and placed just below the basal margin, the outer one subtrigonal and attached by a slender line to the base itself, the inner one subrotundate; the third, also subrotundate, occupies the middle disc about halfway between the transverse fascia and the apex of the elytron. Body beneath clothed with coarse fulvous hairs. Hinder thighs very robust, armed beneath with a short stout tooth.

*Notozona flavipustulata.*

Elongato-ovata, convexa, rufo-testacea, nitida; antennis, tibiis tarsisque piceis, femoribus flavis, apice rufo-piceis; elytris distincte punctato-striatis, singulis apice et pustulis magnis tribus flavis.

Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Head short; labrum flavous; facial plates subquadrate; antennæ four-fifths the length of the body, piceous, paler towards the apex. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, sides rounded, scarcely converging in front, anterior angles thickened, hinder angles nearly obsolete; upper surface finely but not closely punctured; in the middle, just in front of the basal margin, is a short ill-defined transverse depression. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate, the punctures placed irregularly on each stria; the flavous patches are all transverse, and are arranged as follows: one at the base; another about the middle, slightly oblique, and forming a broad fascia abbreviated at either end; whilst the third, which also forms an abbreviated band, is placed about halfway between the middle and the apex.

*Notozona Batesii.*

Elongato-ovata, convexa, flava, nitida; antennarum articulis intermediis, tibiis tarsisque nigris; elytris distincte punctato-striatis, singulis puncto humerali maculisque tribus inter se et cum illis elytri alterius sæpe confluentibus pallide castaneis.

Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Hab. Amazons.

Antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, four lower joints obscure flavous, stained with piceous above, three upper joints dirty white, the others entirely black. Thorax very similar in form and punctuation to *N. flavipustulata*, but without the transverse depression at its base. Elytra punctured as



in *N. flavipustulata*; the spots on the surface of each are placed longitudinally on the middle disc, one below the base; the second, about the middle, is attached at the suture to its fellow on the opposite elytron; the third, larger than the others, is placed half-way between the middle and the apex, and is also confluent at the suture, frequently sending a ramus along the suture itself to join the second patch.

Sub-fam. GALLERUCINÆ.

Genus ADORIUM, Fabr.

*Adorium tarsatum*.

Ovale, sordide flavo-album; oculis antennisque extrorsum nigris; thorace tenuissime, elytris tenuiter punctatis; subtus nigropiceum, abdominis vittâ centrali segmentorumque marginibus albo-flavis; pedibus flavo-albis, femorum maculis, tibiis apice tarsisque nigro-fuscis.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Northern China.

Subdiaphanous. Face impressed with a deep triangular fovea, at the apex of which is a small black spot; antennæ less than half the length of the body, robust, slightly thickened towards their apex, third joint equal to the fourth, five apical joints black, the sixth fuscous. Thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, sides rounded, converging towards the apex, their lateral border slightly but distinctly reflexed; surface of disc minutely punctured. Elytra ovate, their basal margin slightly excavated; surface finely punctured, humeral callus bounded externally by a semilunate depression; lateral margin moderately dilated, shoulders scarcely prominent in front, obliquely rounded.

*Adorium sordidum*.

Late ovatum, pallide fulvo-fuscum, corpore subtus pedibusque fusco-variegatis; tarsis, abdominis maculis, antennarumque articulis 5 ultimis nigro-fuscis; thorace tenuissime punctato; elytris sordide fulvis, distincte suberebre punctatis, margine laterali modice dilatato, pallide fulvo-fusco.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Northern China.

Broader and shorter than *A. tarsatum*. Face impressed with a triangular fovea; antennæ robust, filiform, the third joint scarcely longer than the fourth. Thorax more than twice as broad as

long, sides rounded, converging towards their apex, broadly reflexed; upper surface minutely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra very slightly excavated at their base, sides moderately dilated, shoulders obliquely rounded; upper surface distinctly punctured; humeral callus bounded externally by a curved groove.

Genus *HYLASPES*.

*Corpus* oblongum, convexum. *Caput* exsertum, parvum; *facie* perpendiculari, trigonâ; *oculis* prominulis, ovato-rotundatis, integris; *antennis* 11-articulatis, corporis longitudine paullo longioribus, serratis, articulo 1mo curvato a basi ad apicem incrassato, 2do et 3tio minutis æqualibus, cæteris compressis, singulis longitudine tribus præcedentibus æqualibus, basi angustatis, intus ad apicem angulato-dilatatis. *Thorax* transversus, utrinque transversim sulcatus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, parallela, convexa, infra basin non transversim impressa, punctato-striata. *Pedes* sat elongati; *coxis* anticis contiguïs; *femoribus* posticis non incrassatis; *tibiis* posticis quatuor apice spinâ minutâ armatis. *Mesosternum* obsoletum. *Metasternum* inter coxas intermedias in spinam validam obtusam productum.

Type *Hylaspes longicornis*.

The peculiar form of the antennæ will at once distinguish the present genus from *Laphris*, *Doryxena*, and other allied forms with which it has in common a metasternal spine.

*Hylaspes longicornis*.

Elongato-oblonga, flava, nitida; antennis (basi exceptâ) tibiis tarsisque nigris.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Himalayas.

Pale yellow. Head smooth; epistome flat, trigonate; eyes black; antennæ rather longer than the body, tapering at the base and apex, their three lower joints fulvous, the rest black. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides straight, narrowly margined, anterior angles oblique, thickened; upper surface impressed with a broad transverse groove, which is less deep and nearly interrupted in the centre of the disc; surface remotely punctured. Elytra parallel, regularly rounded at their apex, convex, finely punctate-striate, the puncturing less regular and less distinct on the sides and apex.

## Genus BUPHONIDA.

*Corpus* elongatum, modice convexum. *Caput* exsertum, suprâ tumidum; *facie* brevi, perpendiculari; *antennis* gracilibus, filiformibus, articulo 3tio quarto breviori; *oculis* prominulis, integris. *Thorax* transversus, dorso plus minusve transversim excavatus. *Scutellum* trigonum. *Elytra* thorace latiora, apicem versus paullo ampliata, apice roundata, modice convexa, dorso plus minusve deplanata, irregulariter punctata, pube adpressâ brevi vestita, limbo inflexo obliquo, ante medium desinente, interdum obsoleto. *Pedes* graciles; *coxis* anticis erectis, contiguis; *femoribus* posticis non incrassatis; *tibiis* omnibus apice muticis; *unguiculis* bifidis, aut acute appendiculatis.

Type *Buphonida evanida*.

The swollen head separates this genus from *Galleruca*, next to which it must be placed.

*Buphonida evanida*.

Elongata, convexa, fusco-fulva, nitida; oculis nigris; elytris crebre punctatis, pallide rufo-violaceis, metallico vix tinctis, limbo laterali vittâque suturali, hac postice abbreviatâ, metallico-cæruleis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Southern India.

Head strongly exserted, smooth and shining, glabrous, finely but somewhat distantly punctured, the whole impressed with a fine longitudinal groove, which extends from the front edge of the epistome backwards to the neck; epistome and facial plates transverse; eyes black; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body. Thorax short, three times-as broad as long, surface glabrous, impunctate on the disc, sides finely but not closely punctured; on either side is a deep transverse groove. Elytra much broader than the thorax, nearly five times its length, sides distinctly dilated posteriorly; closely punctured, clothed with adpressed fulvo-fuscous hairs.

## Genus AGETOCERA, Hope.

*Agetocera lobicornis*.

Subelongata, robusta, convexa, pallide rufo-fulva, nitida; antennis flavis; genibus, tibiis, tarsis elytrisque nigris.

*Mas.*—Antennarum articulis 2<sup>do</sup> ad 8<sup>vum</sup> brevibus, 9<sup>no</sup> elongato, valde incrassato, extus leviter excavato, apice extus in

lobum compressum obtusum oblique producto, 10<sup>mo</sup> ad 12<sup>mm</sup> filiformibus.

*Fœm.*—Antennis subfusiformibus, articulis cylindricis non dilatatis.

Long. 5½ lin.

Hab. India.

Head elongate, front impressed with a deep fovea, eyes and apex of jaws black. Antennæ entirely flavous; basal joint (♂) thickened; second short, moniliform; third and fourth nearly equal, each rather longer than the second, obconic; fifth rather shorter than the fourth; sixth, seventh and eighth very short, transverse, gradually increasing in thickness (all the preceding joints are cylindrical, and truncate at their apices); ninth equal in length to the four preceding, greatly swollen, its outer edge lightly excavated, its apex at the outer angle strongly produced into a flattened obtuse lobe; three following joints filiform, of normal thickness, gradually tapering to the apex, conjointly rather longer than the ninth joint: in the ♀ the antennæ are lightly subfusiform, the joints being entirely cylindrical and of normal form; the basal joint is moderately thickened; the second short, obconic; the third more than one-half longer than the second; the fourth and fifth equal, and each rather longer than the third (the three preceding joints gradually increase in thickness from base to apex); the sixth and two following nearly equal in length (the seventh rather the longest), rather shorter than the fifth, somewhat thicker than the preceding; ninth, tenth and eleventh equal, slightly elongate; twelfth shorter, acute; the last three joints gradually diminish in thickness from the ninth. Thorax transverse, sides narrowly margined, their anterior half dilated; upper surface smooth, sparingly punctured, impressed just behind the middle with a deep bisinuate groove. Scutellum semiovate, its apex obtuse. Elytra oblong, slightly dilated posteriorly, convex, each impressed with a broad sulcation, which, running close to the suture and bounding the inner margin of the basilar space, curves outwardly along the lower edge of the latter and terminates at the junction of the inner and outer discs; about the middle of each elytron, near the lateral margin, is a broad transverse excavated space; general surface obsoletely punctured.

*Agetocera Hopii.*

Subelongata, robusta, convexa, flavo-fulva, nitida; antennis apice, tibiis (basi exceptâ) tarsisque nigris; elytris obscure purpureis, subcrebre punctatis.

*Mas.*—Antennarum articulis 2<sup>do</sup> ad 7<sup>mum</sup> brevissimis, 8<sup>vo</sup> elongato, valde incrassato, 9<sup>no</sup> difformi, extus valde emarginato, cæteris filiformibus, duobus ultimis nigris.

*Fæm.*—Antennis filiformibus.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Northern India.

The male of this species may at once be known from the same sex of the preceding insect by the eighth joint of its antennæ being the most swollen (instead of the ninth), the apex of this joint being obtuse and without the slightest trace of lobe or process; the ninth joint, however, is also dilated and compressed, and has its outer edge deeply notched; the three terminal joints are longer, rather more slender, and of equal thickness throughout; front smooth, impressed with a large deep fovea. Thorax rather broader, sides dilated in front as in *A. lobicornis*; upper surface smooth and shining, impunctate, impressed behind the middle with three deep foveæ, two transverse, placed one on either side, are the remains of the transverse sulcation found in the former species; the third, shallower and less distinct, is placed in the middle, rather behind the two others, just in front of the basal margin. Elytra sulcate at their base and with the transverse lateral excavation as in *A. lobicornis*; in addition, a broad sulcation extends nearly the whole length of the elytron just within the lateral border. In the ♀ the antennæ are filiform, very slightly tapering to the apex: second joint short; third, fourth and fifth each about the length of the first; sixth to the eighth each rather shorter, equal; ninth about equal to the first and second; tenth and eleventh gradually increasing in length; these three last joints rather less robust than the preceding.

GENUS CÆLOMERA, Erichs.

*Cælomera Batesii.*

Læte metallico-cærulea aut purpurea, viridi vix tincta, subtus pube adpressâ fulvâ dense vestita; antennis nigris; thorace elytrisque crebre punctatis et pube brevissimâ indutis, his ♂ valde, ♀ modice ampliatis, fasciâ latâ fulvâ prope medium positâ ornatis.

Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Upper Amazons.

This species is very closely allied to *C. equestris*, Fab.; the latter insect is bright metallic green on the upper surface of the body, its elytra being at the same time more closely and coarsely

punctured and almost granulose; the transverse fulvous band is also much narrower in the middle and somewhat dilated posteriorly on either side as it approaches the lateral border of the elytron, its hinder margin thus forming a regular curve, the convexity of which is directed forwards: in *C. Batesii* the hinder edge is almost straight; in all its other characters the present species agrees entirely with *C. equestris*.

*Cœlomera ornata.*

Nigra, subtus pube adpressâ tenuissimâ vestita; elytris ♂ valde ampliatis, brevissime fulvo-sericeis, crebre punctatis, subgranulosis, fulvis, subopacis, plagâ magnâ ovatâ transversâ vix pone medium positâ, vittâ latâ suturali a basi ad plagam extensâ, plagâque humerali subelongatâ a humero fere ad medium continuatâ, obscure viridibus aut cœruleis.

Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Bogotâ.

Almost entirely similar in form to *C. Batesii*, but rather more flattened above. Thorax finely and less closely punctured, broadly excavated transversely, disc glabrous, sides clothed with a few silky hairs. Body beneath somewhat sparingly clothed with fine silky pubescence.

*Cœlomera Cinxia.*

Nigro-picea, pube adpressâ fulvo-fuscâ vestita, suprâ fulvo-testacea, subnitida; oculis antennisque nigris; elytris postice late explanatis, crebre punctatis, pube brevissimâ obsitis, parte tertiâ apicali cœruleis.

Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Upper Amazons.

Closely resembling *C. Batesii* in form, but distinguished from that species and from *C. ornata* by its totally different coloration. The third joint of the antennæ is about equal in length to the first and second taken conjointly, and nearly twice as long as the fourth; the fifth equal to the fourth; the sixth and four following joints gradually decrease in length; the eleventh is rather longer than the tenth. Thorax transversely concave, sides deeply excavated, lateral border reflexed in front.